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PRICE 3 CENTS.

WE WIN.

Boston "Pillars of Law and Order" Convicted of Conspiring Against Free Speech and Assemblage.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY ACQUITTED.

After Dragging the Case Out as Long as Possible so as to Tire out the Socialists and Give a Chance to the Official Law Breakers of Massachusetts to Escape Being Branded, the Case Against Comrade Martha Moore Avery for Speaking on the Streets Comes up in the Superior Court and She is Acquitted by a Jury.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Socialism held its head high in the Supreme Court of Boston on Dec. 28th and scored a signal victory.

The history of the affair is this: Boston American Section decided early in the summer to open its campaign of 1897 by a series of open air meetings, the first of which was to be held in Roslindale, Sunday, August 8th. The police were notified to that effect, they responded by calling upon Comrade Goldstein, and they, being encouraged by the fact of their having put an end to the 8-hour open air agitation of the Boston Central Labor Union a few years ago by arresting one of the speakers, imagined that they could serve us in the same way. They sought to prevent our agitation by saying that it was a "violation of the law" to hold meetings in the streets of Boston, and advised Comrade Goldstein to see the Chief of Police. Knowing our rights, we decided to proceed without further conference with these gentlemen.

We held our meeting; it was broken up by the arrest of our Comrade Martha Moore Avery. The government thought we would plead guilty, pay the fine, and that that would be the end of it. Evidently they took us for "pure and simple." To their sorrow we did not fill out their programme. We insisted upon a trial. After numerous postponements on the part of the government, the case came up before a lower Magistrate, and the Comrade was found guilty and fined \$10 on the two following charges:

First—Obstructing the free passage of foot passengers.
Second—Loitering and sauntering over five minutes after being directed to move on.

We did not scare worth a cent and appealed the case. The Boston press gave it wide notoriety. Our appeal for aid was generously responded to by the following persons and organizations:

On List—J. Sachse	25.00
" " Charles Gibson	2.25
" " O. J. Hughes	2.00
" " J. Sweeney, Fall River	2.00
" " John Twigg	1.00
Donations—S. Shaughnessy	1.00
" " J. F. Stevens	1.00
" " A. Friend	1.00
" " P. F. O'Neill	1.00
" " J. Langshaw	50
" " A. Steel	50
" " A. Tomei	50
" " P. Brett	50
" " L. M. Isaacs	25
" " J. Joerty	25
Members—Carpenters' Union	2.50
Scandinavian S. D. C.	5.80
Boston S. and D. B. A. Branch	5.00
No. 11	5.00
Bakers' Union, S. T. & L. A.	10.00
Cigar-makers' Union, No. 97	36.60
Section Dover, N. H.	2.50
" " New Haven	2.00
" " South Boston	10.00
" " Adams	2.00
" " Fitchburg	2.25
" " Worcester	10.40
Collection Boston Common	6.46
Collection Roslindale	2.25
Total	\$116.51

The case on appeal was called for the first Monday in October. Delay followed delay. At the close of the city campaign, on the very day of the city election, Comrade Avery was notified to appear in court on the following morning.

It was evident that the government did not want the case to come up to give us the benefit of the agitation politically.

The case was postponed from morning to afternoon, and from afternoon to morning, until five days had elapsed. The plea before the jury brought out the merits of the case that the attempt had been made to suppress Socialist agitation in the squares of Boston.

Under severe cross questioning by the Government attorney, Comrade Avery was serenely equal to the occasion, and proved that Socialists know their rights, and are determined to maintain them.

The jury were out about twenty minutes. After the usual formality, the verdict on the first count was rendered "NOT GUILTY."

The verdict on the second count was rendered "NOT GUILTY."

The press on the following morning

said "The Socialists left the court room with smiles of triumph."

Our boast was not vain. What 90,000 organized pure and simple in the Boston Central Labor Union could not do 90 Socialists have done—maintained the right to assemblage and free speech in the streets of Boston.

Tried by officials we lost our rights.
Tried by a jury we maintained our rights.

A SOCIALIST TACKLES TOWNE.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 1.—The local Trades Assembly has formed an economic club to discuss current questions, and has arranged for a series of discussions to take place in their hall every two weeks. This is separate from their regular business meetings.

At the last one of these, C. A. Towne, the well-known silver apostle, spoke on "Free Press, and How to Maintain It." He is a powerful speaker and a clever politician, who knows how to manage a crowd, especially the one before him that evening, being intoxicated by his influence. Therefore he touched only lightly upon the subject, and made an out and out "16 to 1" speech. His only argument was that the "money power," meaning the "gold trust," must be broken, and all trusts and monopolies should and would be smashed if Bryan and his party would be installed into office. The idea—smash trusts, etc., by leaving the competitive system remain untouched. He said, as Chairman of the Silver Republican party, he receives daily letters from small paper editors saying they cannot express their opinion because the gold power would shut down on them, and that they would then starve. In short, that the press is controlled by the gold power, therefore all truthful news is suppressed, and appealed to the voters to oust this gang, and put it in control of honest men (meaning the dear, good, working-men-loving silver mine barons, who shoot down their workmen). Well, he, the great Charlie Towne, did not figure on being fought at the meeting (although discussion was to follow), so when Comrade George B. Leonard, of Minneapolis, who had spoken at two public meetings for us, asked for the floor, some curiosity was aroused as to what he would say.

He started right in by saying: "Fellow workmen—The silver movement is the biggest hocus-pocus ever played on the working people." (Consternation. Cries of "Put him out!" "He is a gold bug!" "Give him his \$50!" "Let him alone; Towne will make a monkey of him!")

He was repeatedly interrupted, until one said: "What are your principles?" The answer was quick: "I am a Socialist of the Socialist Labor party of United States and the World," and he forthwith sailed into the Silverites. He told them he saw no difference in gold or silver bugs, as it was the same capitalist class, which is opposed to the interest of labor, which will continue exploiting labor so long as labor does not forever smash the competitive and wage slavery system. He also quoted Fuller, Tillman, Stewart in regard to the A. R. U. strike, showing plainly to the workers present that they were not friends of labor. Here Towne asked if the speaker had a copy of the Chicago platform at hand; if not, to get one, and see therein how it denounced government by injunction. Leonard then showed him how Chairman Daniels, of that convention, introduced a resolution in the Senate commending and praising Cleveland for sending troops to suppress the strikers. Acts, not promises, tell. Therefore it was not in the interest of workmen if the Silver party was placed in power, any more than any other capitalist party.

R. Cobb, former president of the T. A., now secretary of School Board, who was chairman of the meeting, interrupted Leonard, saying that the A. of L. endorsed bimetalism, and that it was rude to denounce it here in the T. A. meeting.

Towne defended his party four times, and finally answered Leonard by saying that Socialism was all right but too soon; that what we want is lots of money, which meant work.

From the time Leonard said he was a Socialist the crowd listened attentively, and after the meeting our Comrades, who are exceptionally active and aggressive, formed their groups and got in some fine work, making it hot for the unionist politicians.

The movement is new here, but we hope to surprise many doubters. The Section is only four months old, with 21 members, but bids fair to surpass many in activity.

The textile workers of Fall River have decided to accept the savage reduction in wages and be good boys. The Spinners' Union, the strongest of all in point of numbers and funds, deferred action, with the result that there will be no strike. An uproar ensued at the announcement of the vote; a recount was demanded; police was called for; 14 came in with orders to "clear the place"; and all this under the superintendence of the labor fakir Bob Howard, who holds a political job, and needs to keep the men fettered to old party politics so that he may prosper.

Let it not escape notice that William T. Wardwell, Prohibition candidate for Mayor in New York at the last election, and Prohibition Chairman of Prohibition County, State and National Committees without number, is one of the defendants in an action just brought against John D. Rockefeller and a number of other Standard Oil magnates and their associates. Railroad Magnates, for a large sum of money claimed to be due to the plaintiffs on the allegation that the defendants are illegally conspiring to ruin the plaintiffs.

Verily, verily, for every man whom the ruin shops ruin, a Prohibition capitalist runs one hundred.

EDUCATION.

Potato-Patch Pingree as a Rip Van Winkle.

The Utopian Idea that all that is Needed to Remove Poverty is a Liberal Education, bobs up Again, this Time in the Potato-Patch Brain—Capital is a Material Need.

Ex-Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, is the latest illustration of how notions, long exploded, are apt to re-bob up again, and are trotted out as brand new.

Pingree abandons the potato-patch as too limited and circumscribed, and launches out on a field that embraces no smaller an area than that of Spanish America; instead of the potato, the knowledge of the Spanish language is to remove poverty. The theory is this:

"Spanish America is an immense field; millions of people live there; they need shoes, hats, clothing and pickled herrings. Who but we should sell these goods to them? We are nearest to them in every respect. If we had their markets all our people would be employed and affluent. Have we their markets? No. Why not? Because we do not speak Spanish; ignorance bars our way to the prosperity that lies at our doors and within reach. Talk about our people needing capital. Nonsense! What they need, all of us need, is a knowledge of the Spanish language. With that we can open, enter and control the South American market. With that we can talk to the people; and him you can talk to you can sell to. To-day we can't do the latter because our ignorance of the Spanish language prevents us from doing the former. Be ye up and doing, people of the United States! Learn Spanish and prosperity is yours!"

Only quite recently there died a man—Charles A. Dana—, who in his youth, about the forties, held this view in common with his fellow Utopians, who then called themselves Socialists. Their theory was that poverty was the child of lack of education; educate a man, teach him good Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and better English, history, geography, algebra, botany, zoology, etc., etc., and you made him an enlightened man, and his enlightenment would insure his wellbeing. In short, enlightenment was capital.

That ignorance is a preventive to wise conduct goes without saying. To claim, however, that the swelling flood of poverty could be stemmed with mere education, and to proceed upon the theory that education was capital is an error pardonable in the forties, but that can, in the nineties, proceed only from a potato-head; too numerous are the instances of poverty, dependence, subjection with people whose education is infinitely above the average; nay, whose education is infinitely above that of the men they bear on their backs. The ignorant, who can not utter a single correct sentence in English, whom plain questions on history or geography would stump, and to whom geometry and the higher sciences are a closed, mystic book, can and does, if he has the capital, undersell and ruin any number of competitors equipped with smaller capital, can reduce them to the rank of the proletariat, and can turn them into his own wage slaves, in which capacity, all their education and superior knowledge would accrue to his own advantage, thereby imparting to him all the greater power of oppression.

Let our people speak Spanish like natives, turn them into perambulating academies of the Spanish language, yet notwithstanding, if a Jap capitalist, with as little knowledge of Spanish as a Hottentot, can offer his goods in the Spanish American markets at a lower price than our linguistic Yankee, the former will carry the market from the latter and leave him stranded.

Capital is a hard, material thing. So hard, so material, that its hired candleholders, like Carroll D. Wright, actually do earn their hire in their superhuman efforts to stick God into capitalism and make it appear a highly spiritual thing. The material machine that can in a given time turn out a thousandfold as much merchandise is omnipotent, as far as the markets are concerned, over the best drilled brain on Spanish. What our people want, need, and will secure to themselves is, not "education" à la Pingree, but the ownership of the machine.

Pingree had better return to his potato-patch.

We call attention to the Russian musical festival, concert and ball, announced on the fourth page. The Russian Musical Society, conducted by Platon Brounoff, is doing such excellent work for the cause of the proletariat in popularizing labor songs that it deserves the support and encouragement of all.

The Rhode Island capitalist scheme to disqualify the workers from voting for Aldermen and Councilmen is grounded on a principle that the human conscience, matured by experience, has set its seal of condemnation upon as a badge of deep turpitude.

To profit by one's own wrong, to make one's own wrong-doing a ground for profit is the baseness of basenesses.

First the Rhode Island capitalists rob the workers of the bulk of their products; having thus made them poor, they seek to make the poverty of their victims the pretext for depriving them of the ballot—the only peaceable weapon left to them to restore to themselves the property stolen from them.

ENGLISH MEMORIES.

A Proletarian's Account of How Things Happened

Old English Weavers—How the Machine Threw Them into Poverty—Bourgeois "Radical" Politics for Free Trade—Fruitlessness of that Reform and all Reform for the Working Class.

I read with much pleasure and satisfaction the articles on Italy in the last issues of THE PEOPLE, and as I lived contemporaneously with the events there so graphically described, I shall, at the risk of intrusion, give a few of my personal reminiscences of England. This was the time among the proletariat of the great agitation for the People's Charter and among the bourgeoisie for the repeal of the corn laws, and among the Irish the repeal of the Union programme of the great Daniel O'Connell. The corn laws were on a sliding scale basis. The duties were reduced as the price went up, and raised as the prices went down, the object being to maintain a steady, uniform price. England then was the greatest manufacturing power in the world, and was said to control the markets of the world. About this time the power-loom was introduced. Previous to the introduction of the power-loom, more than half of the weaving of woolen cloth was done in weavers' homes. The weaver didn't own the raw material, but he owned the tools of production, and a strike among them was a thing of very rare occurrence and the matter in dispute easily adjusted. And a weaver who punctually attended to his business was usually in comfortable circumstances. The introduction of the power-loom changed all this. Great demoralization ensued. Riots, fires, breaking up of machinery, combinations to resist. But all to no purpose. The demon of discord and want was in their midst; aye, and it was there to stay. The power-loom had quadrupled production. Women only were employed on them. The hours of work were twelve per day, and a woman at eight shillings per week would turn out as much cloth as four men by the hand-loom.

Now came upon the stage of political action your Cobdens, your Brights, your Milner Gibsons, your Roebucks. The cause of all the trouble, according to them, was not the machines, "twas the "accursed corn laws." "The landed aristocracy was living on the blood and sweat and toil of the laboring millions." "Abolish the corn laws, remove all restrictions to free international commerce, and you will see an era of prosperity unparalleled in the world's annals of trade."

The gudgeons readily caught the bait. The machinery of agitation was put in motion. The campaign was opened, and such meetings, such public demonstrations, such floods of oratory were never seen or heard on English soil. Oh! could you but have heard them describe the ruin, the desolation, the impoverishment of the people caused by these "infernal corn laws," you would have thought that their repeal was the only thing that could save England from becoming the object of the irony and ridicule of foreign nations. Well, they were repealed not by the franchisees of the people, because the people were unfranchised; no, that was not it, but from the fear inspired by the tenor of the spectre of revolution.

Did trade revive? Yes, trade revived. Mills were run fourteen hours per day. Children were taken from school and driven to the factories at so tender an age that they ought to have been at home receiving a mother's loving, tender care. Public opinion was aroused to action against the revolting spectacle. The government, which was Tory, was appealed to to step in and save the little waifs from such infernally barbarous cruelty. And a law was passed prohibiting the employment of children under eleven years of age under severe penalties for its violation.

The writer of this article was discharged for being under age, and obtained thereby two years of schooling in a British public school, for which I thank the British Tory government.

The period of prosperity was short. Land that had previously been used under the tariff-law for the cultivation of roots and cereals was now turned into pasture. The last remaining link that tied man to the soil had been severed. Now he was cut loose entirely from his moorings. The factory hell was his only last resort. The bourgeoisie had triumphed but the bubble of prosperity had burst.

The Tory government introduced to Parliament a ten-hour law. This was fought with all the venom and bitterness which only the bourgeoisie are capable of. Roebuck warned the government that it was launching its bark upon an unknown sea, ignorant of its sunken reef, hidden rocks and shoals, and trusting to miracles for safety. English commercial supremacy was threatened; that lost, the empire would collapse. Another made the following plaint:

May I be cold before that dreadful day,
Pressed with a load of monumental clay.

Soon after this, was introduced a poor law bill, involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of pounds to build poorhouses to house the starving unemployed, and thousands more were employed to assist emigration to British colonies.

Of all the forms of government existing on the face of the earth that of the bourgeoisie is the most selfish, the most greedy, corrupt, unprincipled and incorrigible. What does all the labor legislation of this country amount to? While the labor fakirs are gathered to-

gether in social conviviality over their fragrant Havanas and champagne congratulating themselves over some great achievement on the passage of a labor law or some great labor concession after years probably of agitation, their merriment is interrupted by a telegraphic dispatch that some capitalist has taken it before a federal judge and had it declared unconstitutional. Sic transit gloria mundi.

GEO. MANSFIELD.

SOME MORE ABOUT MINERS.

HOLLISTER, O., Jan. 3.—Prosperity cometh to those who seek it. To try to show to the workers how prosperity has benefited them, is a harder task than I wish to undertake. However, I will endeavor to give figures to show how prosperity now affects the coal miners, since the great suspension of 1897.

Taking one miner's check number, who has worked every day and loaded every mine car that the turn run, "for the business of the miners is transacted purely socialist, i. e., they keep a square turn, one miner does not get any more mine cars to fill than another." Since the suspension until January 1, 1898, this miner worked fifty-five days, producing 253 tons of coal at 31 cents per ton, \$78.43. Deduct from this for powder \$13.37, oil 75 cents, squibs 15 cents, house rent for the time worked, and back rent, \$25.55; for the idleness during the suspension, \$31.82, and he has for his part \$46.68, or 46 cents per day, for the 102 days.

In 1890, '91, '92 and '93, he had 70 cents per ton, "no machinery being used that time in this mine." The same amount of coal produced would bring him \$177; deduct from this last sum the \$78.43 produced by machinery, and you have the displeasure of locating this 14 weeks' prosperity in the sum of \$98.67, taken from this single miner, and out of circulation in the mining regions in to the coffers of king Capital as usual.

Of course, those coal barons are all philanthropists, and they will use this saving of labor, that they have a right to under Capitalism, for the relief of the needy unemployed in the cities where they reside; for, of course, they may want to become mayors some time, and there is nothing like having a good name when you wish some honor like that bestowed upon you.

Ask one of these miners to subscribe for THE PEOPLE, and he will very quickly say, I am unable, or I am not out of debt yet, or I have not paid up my back rent yet. Under present conditions, if the workmen cannot see the necessity of a progressive education on labor class lines, if he cannot see that the capitalist class is the only class that reaps all benefit from either Democratic or Republican success to office, and that the S. L. P. is truly and sincerely the only party that can or will emancipate them, they may as well say, we are slaves and deserve nothing more than the most beggarly conditions, and we Socialists do an injustice to ourselves when we make the sacrifices that we do for the benefit of men that are so void of reasoning powers or principle. Workingmen who are bold to say, "We have done everything to down you because of your advocating Socialist doctrines, but then we have dropped all utopian ideas and have entered that state when we have to proclaim to the world that the only way to get out of these conditions is to follow out the plans of the S. L. P.," and to such other workingmen who will say: "Your ideas and Socialism are all right, but what can a handful do?"—to these men I say, we see these forces at work that are fast making regiments out of these handbills, and there is no power that can stop the growth of the Socialist movement, or keep the Co-operative Commonwealth from being ushered in.

DANIEL W. WALLACE.



San Francisco Freeholders Election.

At the election held in San Francisco, Cal., on last Dec. 27 for freeholders to draft a new charter, the S. L. P. polled over 5 per cent. of the total vote cast; at the last municipal election it barely had the 3 per cent. necessary to secure it a place on the official ballot. Below is the vote for the candidates:

George Aspdon	1,545
C. H. Barry	1,726
T. Bersford	1,375
A. Conti	1,467
W. Costley	1,402
D. J. Ellis	1,529
Oliver Everett	1,491
M. Hansen	1,311
Einie Liess	1,379
Carl Petersen	1,406
F. Schiller	1,449
A. Seiler	1,257
Geo. Speed	1,443
Warnecker, Sr.	1,341
F. R. Whitney	1,332

On Saturday, the 22d of this month, the Ninth Congressional District organization of New York, Borough Manhattan, will give a masquerade ball at the Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Labor Press.

The labors of that Congressional District, besides the purpose to which the moneys are to be applied, should encourage unanimous applause of the plan and the attendance reflect the magnitude of the Socialist vote in the District. Let all Congressional Districts attend in full.

FITLY INAUGURATED.

A Banquet By the Exploiting Class for Exploitation.

A Contractor to Supply Walters Demands from the Men he Engages the Full Amount of their Wages for a Chance to Work—The Sweating System Applied.

The organized "unwashed" criminal class of New York took possession of the Empire City, the second largest city of the world, on the first instant by supplanting their counterparts, the organized "washed" criminal class, that held possession during the last three years. The withdrawal of the latter and the arrival of the former was fitly marked by the following incident:

On New Year's eve a grand banquet was arranged at the Madison Square Garden by the representatives of both our "washed" and our "unwashed" organized crime. The banquet was to celebrate the birth of the Greater New York. The arrangers of this affair engaged a certain George Ives to furnish 100 waiters. In what spirit the banquet was conceived Ives' conduct brings out into strong light.

He advertised for waiters and demanded of each \$2 for the privilege of the job. The pay for the job was, however, just \$2. What was there left for the waiters out of their wages? Nothing. Were they expected to serve for sweet philanthropy's sake? No. The idea was that the waiters would get tips; they were to look to the tips and pocket that; and for the privilege of doing that, of making what they could in that way they were to pay blackmail to the contractor.

Without the vote of workmen neither the Tammany "unwashed" nor the Reform "washed" criminal class could have the offices, the enjoyment of which the banquet was in reality intended to celebrate. What the celebrants have in store for the working class is well exemplified by the conduct of their man Ives; skin the workers, and let them scurry for a living; make sure the skinner's income, let the workers take their chances.

Thus it was inside the banquet hall; thus it was and is outside. For the skinner, increased opportunities to skin; for the workers increased chances to be skinned and increased compulsion to submit to the skinning process in order to eke out a precarious existence.

SUPPRESSED BY "THE WORLD."

Editor "The World"—Sir: General Swayne, in a speech delivered in the Church Club, 578 5th avenue, says: "There is growing up among us a great evil—the evil of Socialism. I say that Socialism is nothing more or less than the curtailment of personal liberty and right." The question naturally arises: Does the great mass of people enjoy personal liberty? There is at the present moment 5,000,000 men walking the streets of the United States, men who for the most part have been displaced by the introduction of labor-saving machinery. These men are compelled to take whatever job they may possibly find, congenial or not; they must accept whatever wages the boss may be willing to give them (living or starvation); if they do not accept these terms they must starve, and even those who may not have been out of employment must be content with small wages. Should they be inclined to rebel they are reminded of the vast army of unemployed who would be only too happy to get work. If Gen. Swayne means that the Socialists would do away with the system which gives to one man, or to a very small class (capitalist class) the "personal liberty" to enslave the greater or larger class (proletariat class), then Socialism is proud to plead guilty to the charge.

Socialism would give every man who could, and would work, an opportunity to work, and give him the full value of his labor, while he who could work, but would not, should not be allowed to live upon those who do work, but should not eat.

What does he mean by "right"? Does he mean that Socialism would interfere with the right of private individuals to create monopolies, trusts, etc., for their own benefit, and against the interests of the many? Does he mean that if he was to invent a machine by which he could convert all the air which we breathe, into casks, or bottles, and sell it to those who could afford to pay for a bottle and deprive those who could not, that Socialism would interfere with that right? Then, to that charge, does Socialism also plead guilty.

I should recommend Gen. Swayne to read the definitions of the word Socialism in the various dictionaries compiled by eminent men.

Instead of the present anarchistic system of production and distribution which deprives the great mass of the people of their personal liberty and right, Socialism would substitute a system by which every man should enjoy true liberty, and right. Socialism would crush the present competitive system and substitute in its place the co-operative system.

If Gen. Swayne will undertake to deliver an address or lecture in the rooms of the New York Socialist Literary Society, and allow the members to ask questions, he can address a letter to N. Y. Soc. Lit. Soc., 100 Clinton street.

CHARLES ROTHKOPF,
Member of N. Y. Soc. Lit. Soc.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,088
In 1890.....	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential).....	31,157
In 1894.....	32,152
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564
In 1897.....	54,159

The thoughtless frequently sneer at the slow growth of the S. L. P. When I first went to school one of the first of my reading lessons was the fable of the oak and the pig weed. They both sprouted at the same time, and while the oak was extending its roots in all directions and preparing for future growth, the vain pig weed was boasting of its rapid rise in the world, and looking down contemptuously on the baby oak.

Oliver Everett.

"PEOPLE" & "BOSSES".

The post-election political controversy now going on between the defeated Mugwumps and successful Tammanyites should not be disregarded. It is an excellent illustration of the falsity of the claims put by the political parties of capitalism to their representing the people.

As soon as a capitalist finds that certain legislative proposition tends his special interests, or that absence of a certain legislative proposition does not promote the size of his particular purse, the cry is set up by him that "the people is against," or, as the case may be, "the people is in favor of" what he does not want, or what he wants. After election—it is impossible that two conflicting capitalist sets should both come out on top—the successful crew declares that "the people have pronounced in its favor," while the unsuccessful crew inveighs against the "bosses," who have misled the people. Thus, just now, we see the anti-Tammany forces saying a deal about "Boss Crocker," while the Tammany forces, with sublime indifference, announce, among other things, they have "a mandate from the people to clean out the Board of Education and put in new men."

The fact is, however, that in all this, neither "bosses" nor "people" have a hand. An intelligent analysis of political acts must establish the principle that of all the present voting hundreds of thousands, the overwhelming majority go by droves—neither the droves nor the individuals who make up the droves exercising any actual will, all of these, namely, voting without a knowledge of that which they vote for. A careful application of this principle to the vote cast in the now city of New York last November would furnish the following pregnant figures:

Total vote cast.....	526,556
Intelligent vote cast, i. e., knowing just what it wanted:	
1—By the Socialists (class conscious workingmen).....	15,738
2—By Tammany (place-hunters, rum sellers and trolley magnates).....	2,500
3—By Platt Reps. (pipelayers for Federal offices and trolley magnates).....	400
4—By Low Citizens (pipelayer for President of the nation, being Seth Low himself).....	1
5—By Prohibitionists (land sharks and pietistic labor skinners, who realize the people must be humbugged).....	15
6—By the George party (not even Tom Johnson, who surely split his ticket between Tammany and Platt).....	0
7—By the Cruikshank ticket.....	0
8—By the Gleason ticket (himself and his lawyer).....	2
Total conscious vote.....	18,656

Unconscious vote..... 507,900

The Socialist vote alone, has no "camp-followers." It alone is made up of men, each of whom carries his sovereignty under his own hat, and knows just what he wants and how to get it. And this is natural: All other parties stand upon the principle that the capitalist system is good in itself, must be upheld, but needs a little tinkering. As a water-logged, rotten hull can not be tinkered into serviceable condition, those who imagine it can, can have no understanding of the case; they are purely led by the nose by those who know the condition of affairs but find their account in holding otherwise. Thus all parties, outside of the S. L. P., consist of necessity of "bosses," men banded together for selfish piratical purposes—and a crowd whose vote implies nothing less than a mandate for anything in particular.

When alternately after each election the parties of capital strut forward with the claim that they have a "mandate from the people" the pretence is su-

promely, foolish. The last "mandate from the people" in this country was at the second election of Lincoln when the mandate was: "Crush the Copperhead Slave-holding Class." There will be no "mandate from the people" again until the mandate triumphantly issues from the ballot box that in thunder notes will order: "Crush the Copperhead Wage-Slave-Holding Class!"

THE POLICEMEN'S UNIFORM.

It is now proposed to put the police in military uniform. Why not? Anything and everything that is logical should be approved of. It is eminently logical that, under the capitalist system, the police, which is not a civil but war officer, should be in the raiment of war.

The capitalist social system is a system of war. Under that system, the will of one is dependent on the will of others; others' misfortune, or straits, is the chance yet of others. Under no social system are the class lines so sharp, or is the struggle for existence between class and class so intense, so fierce, so palpable. The police is a weapon in this warfare, held—by the grace of workers' vote—by the idler or capitalist class to help browbeat and down the exploited working class. The theory that the police is an arm of the Civil Power is a fiction; the policeman's uniform has helped to promote the fiction and conceal the truth. But in the course of social evolution the state of war in capitalism asserts itself with such increasing force, that the fiction wears out. Hence, to-day, the desire on the part of many of the ruling class to have the police put in military uniform.

Those of the capitalist class who object to this are not all purely visionaries. "Americans" who object to European styles. They are rather men, and women too, who thoroughly approve of the European style of "capitalizing." America, but don't like to have the fact of this "capitalization" made too glaring. They seek to conceal the development that is peeping through the present policeman's dress.

The Socialist has no sympathy with this wing of the ruling class. He rather admires the artistic eye and frankness of the other set, whose eyes feel the incongruity of the present policeman's garb with his actual functions, and who are bold enough to come out with it.

By all means let the police be dressed up like soldiers. Even the thick material of which their present outfit is made is too thin a disguise. Let him carry a sword, too, and a gun, bayonet-pointed.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

The Worcester, Mass., "Gazette," in commenting with a sigh upon the magnificent vote polled in that city by the Socialist Labor party at the recent municipal election, says:

"The growth of the Socialist party is one of the surprising features of Worcester politics. It is unquestionably a symptom of the increasing sentiment in favor of Socialistic doctrines."

And having given vent to this estimate of the situation, the "Gazette" forthwith seeks to promote what political errors it can, lest the "unquestionable symptom" of "increasing Socialist sentiment" develop into such a strong Socialist movement as to wipe out the parasite class in whose interest the "Gazette" is published. In pursuit of this, its sentiment, the "Gazette" proceeds to give the Socialist Labor party of Worcester some advice, to wit:

"If they (the Socialists) were really anxious to accomplish some of the results proclaimed in their cardinal doctrines, they should direct their attention to the Legislature. An alderman or even the Mayor could do nothing more for Socialism than to talk about it, but the lawmaker could at least frame bills expressing the ideas they would keep before the public mind."

The Socialists know that every political office partakes of the nature of an outpost for the class that controls the central citadel. No Socialist, the "Gazette" may rest assured, need be told that the central point, from which present capitalist brigandage radiates, is not the municipalities, but the State and Federal Government. Socialists know that to perfection, but while they are training their guns on these places and marching in that direction, they justly do not propose to waste their time, and, when there is nothing better to do, they wrestle for the outposts.

An Alderman or Mayoralty office may not be much of a place of vantage from which to dislodge the "Gazette" class, but it is something, and, as such, better in the hands of the industrious proletariat than in those of the idle capitalist class.

The "Gazette" need waste no crocodile tears upon Socialist ignorance as to how to go about in order to bring victory to Socialist doctrines. What the Socialist Labor party does not know on this subject is not worth knowing.

"The Nashville convention of the American Federation of Labor is a thing of the past."—Cleveland, O., "Citizen."

When ever was it a thing of the present?

The Danbury, Conn., "American Freeman" publishes a letter, signed "Kenosis," that deserves extensive reproduction: it not only nails the cap-

italist lies about increasing prosperity, but it exposes that idiotic notion of believing that prosperity can be cozened with false statements. Here it is in full:

"On the third of this present month Danbury was treated by one of its local papers to nearly two columns of interesting news and gossip from the 'American Hatter' respecting the condition of the hating trade, which, as everybody knows, is Danbury's chief industry, and with which its interests are identified."

"Any ordinary reader scanning the printed accounts of the hating trade in Danbury in a casual manner would be led to believe that the city is having a tidal wave of prosperity and so generally has this idea gained credence that drummers come to the city under the impression that we are having the biggest boom on record, but they are not slow to express their disgust and indignation at the misrepresentations of the city's business condition."

"What people expect to gain by spreading such false reports is somewhat of a conundrum to many, except it be the vain hope that brag will stimulate matters sufficiently to enable them to make some sort of a 'scoop' or temporary gain out of the bogus 'boom.' In our opinion, such tactics are in the highest degree reprehensible, and can only result in injury to the city."

"Without attempting more than the briefest notice of these deceptive reports, it will not be difficult to show to the dullest mind that some one has been telling what is not true. For example, we are told that one hating firm are doing their usual amount of business, but we are NOT told that their shop is only running FOUR days a week, and that the prices paid for labor preclude their help making living wages. Then, according to the report of this concern, their chief business seems to consist in futures, prospects, speculations and hopes of the highly inflated order."

"Another concern is reported as having duplicate orders, and with prospects all right for a busy winter trade. Yet we are informed that since this report was published the concern has been shut down for THREE WEEKS. One firm report themselves as catering for something, establishing agencies and employing agents, but their help report business at this place as 'duller' at the present time than for three or four years past."

"Another firm, reported as having a very good season, are at this writing shut down 'as tight as a drum.'"

"Still another concern said to have been busy all the fall and still busy on certain lines, are reported as paying such miserably low prices that their hat-makers cannot get more than SIX dollars a week out of it."

"Then the working hatters complain that prices have been cut so that it is almost impossible to exist on the wages they receive, and when questioned about the business repeat the stereotyped expression, 'Hating is no good.'"

"This frequently heard expression accentuates the fact that a large number of working hatters and others are in sore straits."

The below question and answer asked, and given by Editor W. D. Mahon in his Detroit, Mich., "Motorman and Conductor," deserves reprehension:

"What is the future before the average street railway employee of the country to-day under the present conditions of labor? How long can his health be maintained working twelve and thirteen hours per day, seven days in the week? Four or five years of this kind of work and he is a broken-down man, with nothing before him but the poorhouse. Does not his duty to his family, his country, as well as his own life and happiness call upon him to change these conditions and make the hours of labor such that he can follow them down through life's journey to a hearty old age? Yes, we believe that the average man will agree with us, they do. Then how will we change it? There is but one hope presenting itself, that is to join the organization of street railway men and unite our actions as one man through that organization to bring about this change."

Ten years ago such an article may have been all right. To still talk, in this year of grace, about joining a labor organization so as "to unite our actions as one man" is to talk language that has been heard before and uniformly preceded disaster. The time has come when precision of words is required. "Unite our actions as one man"—FOR WHAT? If this what for is not expressed and is not correct "united action" means simply to unite in defeat.

There is organization and organization, union and union. The organization that "unites our actions" so that as "one man" we may, empty-stomached, enter into a conflict with full-stomached bosses, is an organization that had better never come together. And, if the men who compose such an organization have, before they sail in to "act as one man," taken the precaution to vote the class of their bosses into control of the policemen's clubs, "Gatling guns on paper," and militia, and mean, after they have "acted as one man," and been clubbed and shot down, to again vote into power the class that has so treated them, their "united action" will only drive them down further and further.

In this year of grace the intelligent call to labor must read:

"Join your organizations for the purpose of overthrowing the beastly system that keeps you in poverty and robs you; join it so that, as one man, you may resist the encroachments of the boss in the shop, and as one man you may vote his class and his social system out of existence; join your organization for the emancipation of labor. There is no hope for you but in just that."

Anything else imagines it can get there by "one thing at a time," "something now," and what they gain or get is one crack over the head at a time and now.

The motorman and conductors should know something about all this by this time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

More Truth than Poetry.

TO THE PEOPLE:—The following narration may seem purely imaginative. But is it?

"A wealthy man, riding in a rich carriage through one of the poorest regions of a thickly populated and industrious city, noticed a beggar, who stood leaning against the fence of a vacant lot."

"How ugly! Everywhere that lazy lot; they poison our lives! Disagreeable! the thought flashed through his mind."

"The weather was muggy and cold; the beggar was scarcely covered with his ragged clothes. He looks melancholy, thoughtful and shivers."

"Perhaps a drunkard," the man in the carriage thinks.

"At last, he takes pity with the beggar; pulls out a coin from his purse and throws it scornfully at the wretch. 'But the beggar does not move. What a rascal! does not even move; not enough for him; always dissatisfied!' he murmurs to himself."

"The carriage rolls away. The beggar looks on the coin with eagerness; he wants to bend down to pick it up, but his old sick legs and his broken body in general don't yield to his wish, especially when it is so wet and cold."

"To-day," he thinks, "I ought not to go out at all, but how can I? The fear of starvation compels me."

"He wants to make a start, but the legs, stiff as wooden sticks, refuse to obey. He becomes paler than hitherto by the thought of a certain accident that has so much resemblance to his present state. He once was in the same state, was brought to the hospital, where he remained over a month and suffered there, much more than at his home."

"But he must pick up the coin. And where there is a MUST there is a WAY, as the old saying goes. A cheerful idea strikes his mind; he lowers himself down with his whole body, rests for a moment on the sidewalk, then stretches himself out to his full length, his face looking so painfully wrinkled from the effort he makes; soon he seems to be cheered up by the joyful idea that he is now nearer to the so much longed for treasure; he needs only to stretch his arm a little forward and his day's sufferings are rewarded. He does so; he at last reaches it, grasps it, and has it secure in his hand. He brings it nearer to his eyes, carefully examining it, and all of a sudden he vehemently yells out: 'O, what a rascal,—a counterfeit quarter!'"

S. M. CLURMAN.

Brooklyn, Jan. 2.

Fifty Paralleled.

TO THE PEOPLE:—An experience, made by me in the course of the last few weeks, reminds me of a witticism of John Swinton on the Single Taxers.

Some years ago Swinton made a trip to Europe, and on return he told how, in London, he met a lonely Single Taxer, to whom he observed that there seemed to be no Single Tax sentiment in England. "No," was the answer, "there is none here; but in Scotland the sentiment is strong. In Scotland," he subsequently met another Single Taxer, who told him, "No, there is no Single Tax sentiment in Scotland, but in Ireland it is powerful." Arrived in Ireland, he inquired again, and the answer there was: "There is no Single Tax sentiment here; in Brooklyn there is." When he returned to America and visited Brooklyn, he there put again the same question and was answered: "No, not here in Brooklyn; but in Australia the movement is simply immense." Swinton then went on to say that he did not mean to go to Australia to find out, but that, as far as his own experience went, the "Single Tax Sentiment" was always shoved off to some other place.

Now, I live in Washington, but several weeks ago my business compelled me to make a short trip North and West. During this trip I visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Buffalo and Chicago. In Washington I used to meet occasionally one of those half-fool—half-knaves Jews who call themselves "Oppositionists," and who propose to knock the S. L. P. sky-high by enthroneing the "Social Democracy."

"Are there many of your people engaged in that crusade," I asked him one day, after he had tired me with his wild yarns. "I see none of it here in Washington."

"No," he answered, "there is no Opposition and Social Democracy movement here; but in Baltimore we are strong."

In Baltimore, a few days later, after visiting a party meeting, I was accosted by a chappy, who informed me that the S. L. P. was "no good," and that he was an "Oppositionist Jew," and that "all of us are in the Social Democracy."

I told him there was "none of it" in Washington, and that I saw "none of it" outside of himself in Baltimore.

"No," he answered, "there is no Opposition Jew and Social Democracy here; but in Philadelphia we are strong."

In Philadelphia I found the S. L. P. healthy and jubilant with many staunch Jewish comrades, and I never thought of the "Opposition Jews." One day, in the very hall where the party was holding a meeting, my eyes fell upon a disconsolate-looking individual, who wore on the lapel of his coat a dirty white button with some pale-red letters. I asked him what the button stood for.

"This," said he, "is the button of the Social Democracy; I am an Oppositionist Jew; we are all in the Social Democracy; we have killed the S. L. P."

"Not much, my gay and festive cuss," I put in, "this meeting don't look as though the S. L. P. was dead; do you Oppositionist Jews have anything like this to show?"

"Not here in Philadelphia," he answered, "but in New York, there our movement is powerful; there it carries everything before it; there is no more S. L. P. in New York."

Methunk that was an exaggeration. I arrived in New York and found the "corpse" of the S. L. P. in such vigorous condition that it was making the fur fly all around. Still, I made up my mind to look into this Opposition Jew movement. I found out it was going to hold a Social Democracy mass meeting with one Casson as speaker. I went there. It was a frost. I picked out a fellow with a swinish face, who, I felt pretty sure must be an Oppositionist, and asked him whether that was all there was of the Opposition?

"No," he said, looking still more swinishly than before, "here in New York we Opposition Jews and Social Democracy have no chance; the bosses of the S. L. P. don't let us do anything; but in Boston, there we have a strong movement."

By this time I knew all I cared to know of the single or combined movements of Opposition Jews and Social Democracy. Nevertheless, wherever I went, I inquired. The experience was the same everywhere. In Boston, the crest-fallen lot of Opposition Jews told me I should not think slightly of their Opposition and Social Democracy movement, and should not judge it by what I saw, or did not see, in Boston; its power lay in Buffalo. In Buffalo I was informed by the same element that its power lay in Chicago. And here in Chicago I am confidently told that though the Opposition Jew and Social Democracy have no movement here, they are a force in St. Louis and Milwaukee.

I guess their force lies in Hayti, around the cocoa-nut trees in the story given in last week's PEOPLE.

Chicago, Jan. 3.

R. S.

DRUM TAPS.

By PETER E. DUBROWES.

Money buys everything except your memory and mine; what you know and what I know; yet it cannot buy itself out of the shame of what it buys.

Money buys everything but money; consequently, if the world was made up of mere men of money, money would have nothing to buy.

Subtract labor from the money circle of society and that circle would shrink to a point in geometry.

Money cannot buy some THINGS; such as Mister What's-his-name? who has become Mayor of your city, or boss of your ward; neither can it buy a Socialist.

Money cannot buy honor in the administration of public affairs as long as the administration of public affairs is for the secure division of the dishonorably gotten spoils of labor.

Money can help send a Socialist to Congress; but after the first one gets there, not all the currency in the country will be able to keep the Congress clear of Socialists.

Money can buy the plant for "The Daily People," but would never be able to buy an inch of its space for the service of the profit mongers. Money can produce the sheets, but manhood, intellect and class-consciousness can alone make it a messenger of light.

The middle class is going, going; and money cannot buy it back. Money cannot save competition from the vortex of monopoly, or monopoly cannot save itself from Socialism.

Some time ago a poor boy's finger was nipped tightly by the machine that he was working at. Gradually the hand was drawn in, then the wrist. He knew his fate, and screamed for some one to bring an axe. The axe was brought, the arm was severed; the boy was saved. Society is already being drawn in by the machine, but society cannot be saved by an axe, though it may be saved by THE HAND WITH THE HAMMER.

An old spring once burst out in a rich man's kitchen. They laid heavy stones on it, they covered the kitchen floor with cement; but the spring would not down. We cannot escape from, so we may as well accept the past. Oppression begets sentiment and resistance, a hatred for despotism, and a love for liberty. The proletarian spring is bubbling up, and who can keep it down?

One of the most magnificent houses in Belgravia, London, the residence of a wealthy nobleman, who lavished vast sums on the edifice, was one day suddenly invaded by ants. Beginning with the basement, and spreading over the whole house was a perpetual swarm of ants, ants, and all the money at his lordship's disposal has failed to kill off or buy those ants. The house had been built on an old ant colony. My proletarian brothers, a good many great houses have been built on you. When are you going to march upstairs?

Formerly an intelligent man dropping into a rural district became a person of consequence by writing for or editing the local paper. Now the local papers are supplied by billionaire syndicated electrotyped matter of the safe sort, and the leaders are written in the back parlor of the bank or the paragonage. A hungry army of syndicate writers is drilled to the right step of mediocrity and conventionalism and the original man is boycotted. To have ideas is as bad as having smallpox. What chance is there for the people?

But the suppression of original minds by the syndicate system of running modern newspapers, while saving their own sheets from the taint of thought, is liberating a number of thinkers for advanced work—for Socialism. This is the chance for "The Daily People."

One of the ways private capitalism works its evil is in the multiplication of educated young men, with nothing to do but indulge the variety of appearing in print. They can talk music, feathers and flash dinners, and write for nothing—and these are the scribblers that feed the people!

A new year with nothing new in it. Who would ring the bells for such an old-fashioned novelty? Old politicians, old sinners, old skippers; talk of a new year with glee when a new year would mean their dissolution. If Socialists renew their efforts there may be something new in the new year.

I have seen but little new for many years, even in New York, and I expect to see little more in Greater New York. More dice in the box; another shuffle of the old pack of cards, and that is all. Agitate; agitate for a real NEW YEAR.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.



UNION BROTHERHOOD

Brother Jonathan—I am a Socialist but—

Uncle Sam (mockingly)—How familiar that tune is.

B. J.—Familiar or unfamiliar, 'tis a true tune. I am a Socialist, but the Socialist Labor party is no good. I'm going to stay with the Democratic party.

U. S.—I thought the tune was familiar; there isn't a fakir in the land but hums it;—some with the variation of saying they are going to stay with the Republicans.

B. J.—That may be, but I'm no fakir for all that. I AM a Socialist; fakirs say they ARE Socialists, but they ARE NOT. But I am.

U. S.—Have you anything more to say?

B. J.—Yes; I have this more to say. The Socialist Labor party is no good—

U. S.—You said that once before.

B. J.—And I was going to tell you why it is no good.

U. S.—Let's hear.

B. J.—It moves too slowly.

U. S. opens his eyes.

B. J.—You won't deny that, would you?

U. S. looks at him.

B. J.—Now will you deny that?

U. S.—If you want to travel to a certain place, and there is only a stage coach to take you, would you call stage coach rapid travel?

B. J.—No; stage coach is slow travel.

U. S.—Would you say that the stage coach is too slow a way of traveling?

B. J.—If there is no other conveyance, I would not say that.

U. S.—Slowness and fastness are, accordingly, relative terms, are they not? The stage coach is fast travel if the alternative is to hoof it, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—It is slow travel only if there is faster means of transportation available, eh?

B. J.—Yes; but what has that got to do with your S. L. P.?

U. S.—One more question, and I'll tell you. If you want to go to a certain place and the only transportation available thither is a stage coach, would you for the sake of fast traveling jump into a fast train that runs in the opposite direction?

B. J.—No, I wouldn't.

U. S.—And you wouldn't call the stage no good, eh?

B. J.—No; it is good enough for my ultimate purpose.

U. S.—And what would you think of the man who, wanting to go to that certain place, said: "The stage is no good; it is too slow; I am going to take the train—"

B. J.—But there IS no train in that case!

U. S.—Just so. If he wants a train he would have to travel in the opposite direction. What would you say of that man?

B. J. looks suspiciously at U. S.

U. S.—I'll tell you: You would say of him either that he had not made up his mind where he wanted to go—

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Or that he was an elaborate blockhead, gotten up regardless of expense. Would you not?

B. J. (hesitatingly)—Yes—

U. S.—Out with it, yes or no?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—That's your case. Take your choice. Either you are not a Socialist and DON'T KNOW where you want to go to, or you are a Socialist, but being an elaborate blockhead gotten up regardless of expense, for the sake of more rapid travel you are willing to be taken to where you don't want to go. The S. L. P. don't move very fast; true; but, Socialism—ward, there is NOTHING moving at all. The only other things moving

HICKEY'S TOUR.

UTICA, Jan. 1.—With cheers for New Trades Unionism ringing in my ears and my heart all a-trob for the joy of a victory gained, I sit down to tell our comrades how the movement is progressing in the State.

I may remark parenthetically that while a Socialist on wheels, a la Comrade Keindred may be good, a Socialist on snow shoes chastises the orchestra. Peckskill, the home of prigs, upstarts and poverty, was my first stop. The Peckskill proletariat does not live. They fail to die. They hang around the corners through the cheerless winter's day and wish that life's tragedy was over. The national illusions they have clung to so long have withered like dead leaves in their hands. They realize at last that protection does not protect, while the Stars and Stripes fly proudly to the breeze—from the almshouse.

While the Christmas bells were ringing their glad peal there was no response in the heart of the Peckskillian, for the echo of the foundry whistle had died away, and would not be heard again for ten long weeks. Time was when the Peckskillian laughed in the merry Christmas time; his pockets were lined with greenbacks. But the labor-saving devices came along, one man can do what two formerly did, so they work from 105 to 160 days a year now, for the boss owns the tool of production, the worker owns the misery of his class.

But there is hope for the Peckskillian if he only knew it, with his master on one hand starving him as he strips him of his national illusions, his class-conscious brother, on the other hand, is supplying him with the intellectual ammunition that is needed in the coming fight. Our Section there is growing. We have some devoted comrades, who are working with a vim and persistence that must tell in the near future. They have hired a room in one of the principal buildings there, to be open night and day all winter, where books and papers can be had that will open the eyes of the unemployed to the causes of their misery. The banner of New Trades Unionism will be planted there shortly. Thus having donned the armor of class-consciousness and fighting with both arms, the Peckskillian will be ready for the fight, the end of which will find him looking back on this Christmas as a horrible nightmare that can never be repeated in the society to come.

At Newburg I found everything in good shape, and "Jacob Startitsky" was warmly welcomed—readers of THE PEOPLE will remember that last time I was in Newburg the capitalist papers in its endeavor to make Socialism appear "foreign," called me "Jacob Startitsky." They have secured a hall that will be open all winter, night and day. The example of Peckskill and Newburg should be followed by all the other country Sections wherever practicable, as it brings the unemployed within the sphere of Socialist influence, and enables us to reach people otherwise inaccessible. Comrade McGarvey is as full of light as ever, and is busily engaged in organizing a mixed alliance. In Newburg I saw for the first time on this trip something that I have noticed in every other town since, viz., the whole-souled contempt for old trades unionism. This applies not only to our alliance comrades but to all others. Verily the candle of old trades unionism is flickering. It will go out in greasy campers' hands.

In Albany I had a good meeting, after which I organized a mixed alliance. This is a sign of the times, Albany has always been held up as the banner "trades union" town. Sammy used to point to its "4,500 organized workers."

This number has sunk to below 1,200, most of which will have shortly. In Albany, as in Newburg and elsewhere, the cigarmakers are inquiring after the financial report, now eight months overdue. One pure and simpler here, while denying that bankruptcy is at hand just yet, gives the following reason for the delay:

"It is unconstitutional to allow the reserve fund to fall below \$10 per capita. Knowing that the overtaxed cigarmakers would not be able to pay any more at present, they have violated the constitution by cutting into the reserve fund."

He omitted to say that his hopes of readjusting things "through the 'lapses'" was spoiled by THE PEOPLE. This may be true or not. It is an interesting theory anyhow.

The International Machinists' local in Albany has some good comrades in it. One of them, in speaking of the "union," said: "We pay our dues to support a fakir, and out of the surplus we buy a few kegs of beer and have a good time for one night. But we are getting tired paying for nothing. Something will drop soon." I told them that something would drop in Brooklyn on the same lines as the Empire City and Swedish machinists, whereat they smile a smile of glee, and promised to follow suit.

In Troy and Lansingburg the meetings were large, particularly in Troy, where I had the pleasure of laying out a pure and simpler.

My next stop was at Schenectady. Here I made my first acquaintance with a "He town." The town depends entirely on Edison's works. If it shuts down the community will starve. Wage reductions are frequent. The piecemeal system à la "Hydraulic" is in full operation; prices are consequently one-half what they were ten years ago. The meeting was well attended despite a snow-storm.

Amsterdam, the next stop, is a "She town." Here you can see the slaughter of the innocents carried on in a style sufficient to make Heron green with envy. In Sandford's carpet mills they employ 1,200 women and children. It is enough to make a man drunk with rage to see the little tots 10 and 11 years old staggering to work these winter mornings as the mercury moved around the zero mark. Their faces pinched with cold and prematurely lined with care, the little short dresses just reaching to the knees revealing legs that appear so thin they are like two strings of twine, with flat irons attached for feet.

But you may say, "Is there not a law compelling the parents to swear that the children are 14?" Why, of course there is, and the able-bodied father wears his ten-year-old daughter in 11; her 12 comes in so handy on Saturday nights. Fact is all those laws are not worth the paper on which they are written; for instance, the readers of THE PEOPLE will remember Comrade Carless' story of the hearing given to the trolley capitalists of Albany on the subject of vestibuling their cars. They said, "Why, our men do not want vestibules on their cars; call them up here and see." The men, of course, with the eyes of their bosses on them would swear that it is nice to run a car through the bleak country in a snow-storm without any protection, so invigorating, so healthful, so desirable from a hygienic standpoint! Result—no vestibules. Given the tool of production, and all other things come easy to you.

So the little ones can shiver and perish, become anemic and emaciated in the factory belt, and not a hand can be raised to save them until their voting cattle fathers capture the public power.

With over half the population working women and girls, you may ask what about the men. Well, the men are living on the women. The woman is the supreme boss. She is the wage earner; the wealth producer. 'Tis but natural then that, torn as she is from the fire-side, where she rightly belongs, to be unsexed in the factory, that some of the feminine traits should drop out stronger than usual with the sex. Hence you will see her on one side of the street with an immense affair on her head with nodding plumes. (I never was much at describing women's dress), while the husband is on the other side with a derby that was the style when the "Crime of '73" was committed. Again you will see her with a handsome velvet sacque, while the husband shivers in a surcoat that saw service at Bull Run. He cooks the food, looks after the baby, does chores, bargains with the man who runs the grocery store, and then steals away after borrowing a nickel from the wife to buy a beer at the corner, and forgets his misery in discussing the sufferings of the pauper labor of Europe.

Take it all in all, the poor man cuts a very small figure in this town. In China they tell of throwing female infants into the Ganges. The infant male might meet a similar fate in Amsterdam and the town would be none the worse for it. But after all, we had better not be too pessimistic. 'Tis true though the men are emaciated, the women unsexed; that every yard of silk or carpet that leaves the town is wet with the tears and blood of children; yet there is another side to this picture, a holier side, a side that should make us hopeful for the future—that side can be found in the action of the good Mr. Sandford, WHO GIVES A STAINED GLASS WINDOW TO A DIFFERENT CHURCH EVERY MONTH.

This kindly deed reflects great credit on the good man. As the workers look through those windows on Sunday they can see in fancy the heaven they long for, thus they can for a few fleeting moments forget the hell they are in. I was glad when I was able to shake the snow of Amsterdam from my shoes. The sights and scenes disgusted me, and caused me to vow as I left that I would leave no stone unturned to hurry along the day when the Socialist legislators will take hold and sweep the "She towns" from the face of the earth.

It being Christmas eve and Christmas day, the meetings were poorly attended. The next stop was Gloversville. I spoke before the recently organized knee stakers' union. The knee stakers are men working in the tanneries. Their work is of such a nature that most of them have their hands disjointed, knuckles pulled out of place, etc. They receive \$1.75 per day. They want \$2. To get this they have organized. Some of our comrades in the union, when the question of what national body they would affiliate with came up, proposed the S. T. & L. A. Federation was also discussed. Finally they determined to invite one man from each organization. I went representing the Alliance. The Federationist did not show up. How beautifully the Federationists work may be seen from the following incident. The secretary of the union wrote to Bohm and Bogert for constitutions. He received the Alliance Constitution by return mail. Bogert wrote saying they did not have a constitution in the State Federation, but if the secretary would write to headquarters in Washington Mr. Gompers would send them one. (Oh, Mama!) Of such stuff is your pure and simpler. I spoke before the union for one hour and one-quarter. I sketched the origin and growth of the pure and simple union in England, then in this country, how the elimination of skill tore away the main bulwark of the old union, of the necessity for genuine solidarity, etc. That they liked the S. T. & L. A. programme can be seen from the fact that when I called for a show of hands of those who were willing to go in with new trades unionism, 42 out of 47 voted aye.

In this incident we have a striking illustration of the assistance the Alliance is to the party. Here was a union, 90 per cent. of its members being Irish, and Americans in a town in which we had no American Section. Yet they are brought under our influence and control. They become readers of THE PEOPLE (ten subscribers were secured after the meeting); they listen to a Socialist address, and finally attend a party meeting the next night. In the fakirs' hands they would have been safe for the capitalist; our Germans could not reach them, but with one stroke of the new trades union hammer all is changed.

This brings me down to Utica, where I will speak to-night. The comrades are in good form here. The Utica English Section has 20 active members; the German Section is even better.

To sum up the movement in the State up to this place, it is in good shape; never better. There is a fine field for a class-conscious political and industrial movement—S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. The old unions are on their last legs, and are despised even by their followers. In conclusion, let me impress on the out of town comrades the necessity for organizing mixed alliances of the S. T. & L. A. whereby they can more easily reach the workers not yet organized. The next two weeks I will be in Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Binghamton, etc. After that I can give a more thorough and exhaustive report as to our comrades and our movement in the State.

T. A. HICKEY.

P. S.—I have not met a Debsite since I left New York. I understand there was one seen in Gloversville about two months ago, but even he has disappeared. That movement "spreading like a wild-fire," "shaking the country," etc., never touched New York. T. A. H.

ITALY.

(Continued.)

A certain amount of freedom had to be allowed during the campaign. Meetings purely Socialist might under one pretext or another have been prevented or dispersed. Other meetings, however, called by Liberals, for instance, and largely attended by all classes of people, could not so well be interfered with. From the utterances of the speakers and the temper of their audiences Crispi soon realized the intensity of the hatred harbored in the public breast for his odious person and infamous government. He then resorted to desperate schemes, which he carried out with his usual audacity. First, he ordered a general revision of the electoral lists. Through the ingenuity of his henchmen in the performance of that task he thus rid himself of nearly one-third of the total number of qualified voters, which already before did not exceed one-tenth of the total population. Among the citizens who were thus summarily disfranchised were men who had filled official positions—ex-mayors, ex-councilmen, etc.—and even some university professors, struck out for illiteracy. In certain communes, permeated with Socialism, the number entitled to vote was reduced to less than the number to be elected. Lastly, on the eve of election, arrests "en masse" were made, not only to prevent from voting those who were arrested, but to intimidate and keep away from the polls their friends or sympathizers.

In the face of all that the Socialists cast over 76,000 votes for their candidates and elected twelve deputies.

In the eighteen months of ceaseless persecution to which they had been subjected, they had nearly trebled their visible strength at the ballot box and increased their representation in Parliament from 5 to 12 members. They had become an active, growing, disquieting political factor in 177 of the 508 parliamentary districts of Italy.

Among their successful candidates were Giuseppe Di Felice, Dr. Barbato and Garibaldi Bosco. Di Felice had been sentenced by the Sicilian tribunals to eighteen years' imprisonment; Barbato and Bosco to twelve years. By the same judgment they had also lost their civic rights. Upon this ground their election was annulled by the Chamber. A few months later, their respective constituents re-elected them, and the government, brought to bay by the evident determination of the people to re-elect them indefinitely, released them from the dungeon in which Crispi had intended them to die. They were received at Rome with the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm.

In accordance with the traditional policy of every tyrant, Crispi, in his game with the people, had played the patriotic card. He had sent an army to Abyssinia. There was a Greater Britain; there would also be a Greater Italy. Ave Caesar! What? Crispi a Caesar? And why not? Had not Napoleon the Little attempted to be one? And to-day William-the-Traveler designing for his noble brow a Chinese crown? We need not dwell here upon this African venture; the outcome of it is still fresh in the minds of all. King Menelek and his dark-visaged warriors annihilated the Italian army; annihilated in the same breath the speculative schemes of Italian capitalists. And Crispi disappeared in a whirlwind of popular fury.

The Rudinians rose into power. A fine set of hypocrites with their "Honest" Ministry, to distinguish them, by a mere adjective, from the "dishonest" Crispian. True, they began with an amnesty, freeing the popular men whom it was now dangerous to keep entombed, but double-locking in jail the obscure ones whose unpardonable offense had been to protest against the imprisonment of their more prominent comrades. A first betraying this, of the capitalistic claw under the velvet glove; and more of that claw was seen, and felt also, on short notice. For they did not believe in the "class struggle," those good Rudinians; and they "would not permit any such thing to exist." Therefore, they would not allow the reorganization of trade unions in Sicily; nor would they on any account restore to freedom the men that the Crispian storm had cast on lonely rocks in the Mediterranean. There is, there must be, "no class struggle;" in other words, "our class" must rule, and its rule must be uncontested.

More time passed, and the class struggle went on, all the Rudinians to the contrary notwithstanding. And when the time came, in the spring of 1897, for another parliamentary election, the class struggle had progressed so far that the Socialists nearly doubled their vote of 1895, as may be seen from the following comparative table; which shows the number of suffrages received by their candidates in each province of Italy and in each of the two years named:

Provinces.	1895.	1897.
Piedmont	8,847	29,925
Liguria	3,521	6,759
Lombardy	20,667	28,043
Venice	6,245	12,476
Emilia	9,099	12,878
Romagna	8,627	10,882
Tuscany	9,102	11,969
Marches	852	4,250
Umbria	559	4,308
Lazio	1,645	2,418
Abruzzo	1,154	1,154
Campania	1,383	2,893
Pouille	494	2,106
Basilicata	48	1,111
Calabria	2,258	2,258
Sicily	5,255	12,951
Sardinia	52	882
Total	76,400	131,496

The above figures speak for themselves. They show an enormous increase in all the provinces except Sicily, where the marked falling off, readily explainable, is not less instructive than the great rise in Piedmont.

As regards Sicily, it has been sufficiently shown in the preceding pages that the movement there never was fully controlled by the Socialists, who soon found themselves overrun by the middle class proprietary instincts and anarchistic impulses of the peasantry. The vote given by Sicily to their candidates in 1895 was merely a protest against the treatment which Crispi had just inflicted upon that miserable province. With the advent of the Rudinians to power the Socialists had not been permitted to resume their work of organization and education on the well guarded island; but all the fraudulent arts of capitalistic politicians, including the bribery of some influential peasants, false promises of redress to others and hypocritical professions of commiseration for all, had been used to win back the disaffected. Under those exceptional circumstances the fact that the Socialists, far from being swept out of sight in 1897, preserved one-quarter of their vote of 1895, was indeed a victory, and actually caused much disappointment to their opponents. During their brief period of unchecked activity they had evidently planted in Sicilian soil a seed which no amount of capitalistic tearing up could now prevent from growing and spreading.

As to Piedmont, whose vote increased from less than 9,000 to nearly 30,000—thereby suddenly passing Lombardy, which had been the cradle and stronghold of Italian Socialism—it should be stated that the value and significance of the progress achieved there in so short a time are even greater than the figures indicate. The political standing of Piedmont in the Italian aggregate and the character of its population must be considered. The Piedmontese are not an enthusiastic people; they are calm, thoughtful and persevering. It was chiefly, almost exclusively by their arms and their diplomacy that the unity of Italy was accomplished; and it was their King who became the King of Italy. To the bellicose and valiant House of Savoy, which ruled over them for centuries, and to which the King belonged, they were deeply attached. Regretfully, yet dutifully, patriotically, they submitted to the transfer of the seat of empire from Turin, their old capital, to the more dazzling Rome, thereby losing without a murmur all the pecuniary and other advantages which, under the existing system, naturally accrued to the population of a metropolis from the residence of a great monarch in its midst. Their best wishes had accompanied Victor Emmanuel to the "Eternal City," with every reciprocal assurance that Turin would forever remain his loving and beloved town. Fond of freedom, but checked by tradition, they had never looked for political and social improvement beyond the limited possibilities afforded by constitutional monarchy. Mazzini's "democracy" had never appealed to their feelings or reason. The notion that a bourgeois republic would be better in any respect than what they had, could never effect a lodgment in their sober brains. Among such people Socialism, no matter the rate at which it suddenly grew, cannot therefore have been a mushroom growth. It must have appealed to their cool judgment and clear understanding. And it did so appeal to such an extent that of the five seats to which the King's own Turin was entitled in Parliament, the Socialists carried two outright. There was a tremor all along the Apennines and a shiver through the royal backbone, when this great event was proclaimed.

Of course, in many districts where the Socialist vote increased most remarkably a majority was not yet obtained. In some of them also a greater number of suffrages than formerly was required to elect a Socialist, because of the union of conservative forces previously divided. Therefore, with a vote nearly twice as large as in 1895, the Socialists added only three deputies to their Parliamentary representation, which is now fifteen as against twelve before the last election. But this is of no actual moment at the present time, fifteen being as good as twenty-four for the practical purposes of Socialistic agitation within and without the Chamber; that is, for the only possible purpose until a majority of the people are intellectually ready for the Social Revolution.

Lastly, it should be observed that the visible rate of growth, wonderful as it seems, is much less than the actual. The electoral body, as cut down by Crispi's revision, represented only 7 per cent. of the total population, instead of the 20 per cent. which it should be under complete universal suffrage. Nearly all the disfranchised are poor men, who for the most part would have to be counted for Socialism, and will at no distant day be so counted, whether it pleases or not the ruling classes.

"Italia fara da se." And by Italy is meant this time, not the padrone class for the benefit of which her children have lavishly shed their blood in the achievement of her political unity, but the whole Italian proletariat, contributing by its own emancipation to the enfranchisement of all the nations and all the races of men.

The last national congress of the Italian Socialist party was held at Bologna in September, 1897. From the report of the Executive Committee it appeared that in the previous twelve months the number of Sections had increased from 442 to 623; the number of members in good standing from 19,121 to 27,281; the number of Socialist papers, from 27 to 46.

The report of the parliamentary group shows that in Parliament the Socialist deputies had during the session asked 43 questions and made 11 interpellations. Outside of Parliament they had in the year under review delivered 470 speeches, besides attending and addressing 75 meetings held for the purpose of organizing the railroad employees. No wonder that the Prime Minister

deemed it necessary to publicly impress upon his supporters, as an example which they should follow, "the indefatigable activity and feverish ardor of the Socialist representatives."

The congress authorized the holding of a national conference of the Socialist municipal officers for the purpose of elaborating a municipal programme and securing uniformity of action in communal affairs.

As regards the "Minimum Programme" of the party, which consists in demands for the immediate betterment of the working classes, the congress declared that the reforms therein mentioned are not and should not be under any circumstances advocated as final solutions; that they are presented as mere palliatives, that in agitating for such measures the real aim and sole remedy—namely, the socialization of all the means of production—should always be kept in full view and strongly insisted upon; this finality being the essential feature that distinguishes the Socialist from all other political organizations; for it frequently happens that a middle class party, in order to gain the support of the workers and make them forget both the nature and the end of the class struggle, fraudulently advocates measures of the same purely palliative character, which it never carries out.

The "corporative" (or trade union) movement was also considered. The Socialists were advised to push it on with the utmost vigor, not only among men but among women workers; but, again, the necessity of Socialist political action must never be lost sight of in the daily conflicts of organized workers with their individual employers, since it is only by gaining possession of the public powers that the laboring class can put an end to the economic system under which such conflicts are necessarily becoming every day more numerous and more desperate.

Owing, however, to the economic conditions of Italy, the attitude of the party towards the peasantry was the most important question before the delegates. And they dealt with it in masterly style.

In the first place the proletarian peasantry was divided into three categories, namely: 1—the wage laborers; 2—the contract workers; 3—the metayers (small tenants). The wage laborers are to be organized into societies of resistance for the purpose of reducing their hours of labor, increasing their pay, substituting payment in money for the prevailing system of payment in produce, and obtaining the establishment of tribunals of arbitration similar to the French institution of the "prud'hommes." The contract workers are likewise to be organized for the reform and improvement of the usual conditions of the contract. Lastly, an association of the metayers is to be formed, through which the conditions of tenure may be made uniform throughout Italy and so improved as to secure to the tenant a minimum amount of produce, sufficient to properly sustain him and his family.

In the second place the situation of the small landowning class was considered. As to this the congress declared that (1) the natural evolution of capitalism, involving the introduction of machinery in agriculture and consequent necessity of cultivation on a large scale, and (2) the natural evolution of capitalistic government, involving a constant enlargement of expenditure and consequent increase of taxation, are inevitably destructive of the class in question. Therefore, the Socialist party must strive to enlighten the people of this class upon the causes and inevitableness of their pauperization under capitalism, and to make them realize that their only means of salvation, not as small property owners, but as deservingly workers doomed to fall into the proletariat, is in the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth.

The End.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kahn, 184 William Street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Badlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

National Executive Committee.

Comrade Teche presided at the meeting held on January 3rd. Absent were Bennet and Furman, the latter excused. The financial report for the week ending January 1st, showed receipts to have been \$37.51; expenditures, \$78.51; deficit for the week, \$41.00.

The secretary reported that Comrade Carless had started on his New England tour; that the ten days for Connecticut were covered and meetings arranged, but that Massachusetts arrangements were not yet complete.

The Rhode Island State Committee reported that the property qualification reported by the press as being recommended to the Legislature by a Constitutional Commission, applies not to National and State elections, but only to Municipal elections, and there only to Aldermen and Councilmen. The proposition is that the amount of \$134, the present qualification, be raised to \$300. The proposition will be submitted to the people for approval, if the Assembly that is to be elected at the next State election gives it a majority, and it must then receive a three-fifths majority of the popular vote to become a law. The secretary was instructed to suggest to the State Committee the advisability of laying some stress at the next State campaign upon the demand for unrestricted suffrage, as a means to counteract the reactionary tendencies embodied in such a proposition.

The financial report for the Polish paper "Sila" was received and filed, and the balance of the appropriation ordered paid.

Section Montpelier, Vt., reported to have been selected as the seat of the Vermont State Committee.

L. A. MALKIEL,

Recording Secretary.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$331.59
John F. Schultz, East Portchester, Conn. 1.00
H. Schirmer, Frohna, Mo.25
J. Schubert, Kansas City, Mo.25
Krakauer's Pianomakers' Shop organization 5.00

Total \$338.09
HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

Connecticut.

Free lecture, illustrated by stereopticon pictures; subject: "When Prosperity will come," by Henry Carless, of New Jersey, under the auspices of Section Hartford, S. L. P., Tuesday January 11, 1898, at 7.30 P. M., at Germania Hall, corner Main and Morgan streets. Stereopticon views presenting the pictures of machinery and social conditions. All are invited.

Illinois.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS for City Election in Chicago, April, 1898. (Incomplete).

SOUTH TOWN TICKET.

Assessor—Edward Pement.
Collector—Peter Damm.
Supervisor—Wolfram.
Clerk—O. P. Jensen.
Alderman, 5th Ward—John Siedle-mann.

WEST TOWN.

Assessor—Henry Sales.
Collector—Herman Almbiad.
Supervisor—Peter Sissman.
Clerk—Aaron Dublin.

Aldermen:—
9th Ward—A. F. Graham.
19th Ward—Fred Schumacher.
12th Ward—W. D. Daly.
13th Ward—George Hill.
14th Ward—Lorenz Olsen.
15th Ward—Christian Nelson.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—The "Socialistische Saengerbund," composed exclusively of members of our two Sections, gave an entertainment on New Year's eve, the proceeds of which were given as usual to the German Section for the defraying of the running expenses. The entertainment was well

attended, and a very animated and social feeling maintained throughout the evening. At the passing of the old year our Comrade, E. Viewegh, addressed the gathering with appropriate words in behalf of our cause, so that we can say we were not forgetful of our educational part on the evening.

The Committee on Agitation has decided to hold regular meetings for discussion twice every month. The subject at the next of these meetings shall be "Socialism in the Nineteenth Century," taking special notice of the present movement of the Social Democracy of Debs' doctrines.

Massachusetts.

New Bedford American Section is moving along in a solid progressive manner. There is a great opportunity for aggressive Socialism now that the "prosperity" hope has manifested itself in a cut down in wages, which will undoubtedly visit us here. We are running our first social and dance in connection with our Section, which, if successful, will enable us to become more of a positive force in the near future. We are holding weekly meetings and are disposing of a large quantity of solid literature. "Merrie England" and Edlin's "Coming Social Struggle" have quite a demand. The press of this city has manifested a desire to entertain the question to a large extent in its columns—but we understand the why and the wherefore of the same, and take advantage according to our knowledge of the trickery of the capitalist press. We Socialists do not ask tolerance so much as a clear and decided "for" or "against"—that is class-consciousness. Our membership roll is increasing nicely, and just the right kind, i. e. militant, and so look for signs of New Bedford in the near future. Progress is our New Year's greeting and watchword.

JAMES S. HANCOCK.

Section Worcester will conduct the following lectures during January, all free, January 16, stereopticon lecture, by H. Carless, of New Jersey, Horticultural Hall, January 23, and January 30, lectures in U. V. L. Hall, 566 Main street, by Mrs. M. M. Avery, of Boston, January 11, 18, and 25, open meetings with discussions in room 2, Y. M. C. A. building, 20 Pearl street. The public and non-members specially invited.

These meetings occur each Tuesday evening, except the first Tuesday of each month, which is for business meetings.

Michigan.

DETROIT, Dec. 31.—The Socialists of Detroit made a hot campaign during the past year considering the small means at their disposal.

A great deal of literature was spread over the city, several well attended meetings were held in Arbeiter, Turner and other halls, and open air meetings were held on the Campus several times a week from May until November.

The vote given to the head of the ticket was 541, not much of a gain to be sure, but in numbers both the Republicans and Democrats lost. In some wards the vote increased, but in several there was no gain.

The small vote cast in this city does not dampen our feeling in the least, as we will begin the next campaign at once, and work with renewed energy.

To give Comrades a fair idea as to how we carried on the recent campaign a financial report is given.

RECEIPTS.

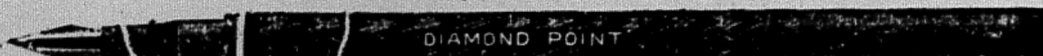
Sept. 22—On lists \$1.25
Sept. 22—Tony Louett 1.00
Nov. 1—Ger. Carpenters' Union 10.00
Nov. 1—Brewers' Union 10.00
Nov. 1—Lists 2.20
Nov. 10—Lists 10.50
Nov. 28—Lists 5.30
Nov. 28—Arbeiter Hall collection; balance over hall rent 1.60
Dec. 6—Lists 5.00

Total \$46.85
From Section Detroit 10.65

EXPENDITURES.

Sept. 22—To Sec'y. of Com. for correspondence and postage \$1.50
Oct. 4—Printing 10,000 manifestos and municipal platforms 15.00
Oct. 4—To Notary Public, official service 1.00
Oct. 8—Printing 2,000 cards to advertise meeting 2.75
Oct. 10—To "Evening Journal," advertising primary election five times 10.00

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Oct. 20—Printing 1,000 P. election ballots 2.25
Oct. 20—Printing 500 chairmen's certificates 1.50
Oct. 20—Printing 500 challenger blanks 1.50
Oct. 22—Printing 2,000 dodgers, for meetings 2.25
Oct. 23—Printing 2,000 dodgers, for meetings 2.25
Oct. 25—Printing 20,000 four page circulars and platforms (German and English) 15.00
Oct. 29—Printing 1,000 dodgers 1.25
Nov. 10—Notary Public 50

Total \$57.50
The Comrades who were elected at the last primary election to serve on the City Committee for 1898 are:
Ninth Ward—Wm. Schneck, Jr.
Eleventh Ward—George Jasseler.
Twelfth Ward—Herman Richter.
Thirteenth Ward—Peter Frisema.
Fifteenth Ward—Joel Dugrey.
The new City Committee will organize Wednesday evening, Jan. 5th.

In THE PEOPLE of Dec. 26th the vote credited to Michigan was 541. This is a mistake. Lester H. Chappel, our candidate for Justice of Supreme Court at the spring election, received 2,166 votes, of which 325 were cast in Detroit.

The vote for Mayor this fall being 541, we have an increase of 215 votes, plus 2,166, making the vote for Michigan 2,381.

WM. SCHNECK, JR.,
Chairman, City Committee.

New Jersey.

HOBOKEN.—Meeting of the Committee of Hudson Co. takes place on Sunday, Jan. 9th, at 10 a. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 131 Adams street, Hoboken, N. J.

Delegates having charge of tickets of the Volks Zeitung Conference are requested to settle with their tickets at this meeting.

New York.

To the Workmen residing in the 28th Assembly District:

All workmen residing in this district who agree with the principles of Socialism, and are willing to work for the cause, should come and join us.

This is quite a stronghold of the S. L. P. At the last election we polled over 600 votes in this district, which is about 8 per cent. of the total vote cast, and the only thing necessary to bring victory to us in the near future is some good workers. Our headquarters are at 1497 Avenue A, where we meet every second and fourth Friday in the month. Come and join us, and work for the emancipation of wage slavery and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

N. Y. CITY, West Side Districts.—Free lectures on Socialism every second and fourth Sunday evening, 8 p. m., at Narragansett Hotel, 456 West 40th st.

Programme of lectures for January and February:

Jan. 9—"The Socialism of Capitalism." Lecturer, James Allan.
Jan. 23—"Machinery." Lecturer, C. Vander Porten.
Feb. 13—"The Last Division of Man." Lecturer, Peter Burrows.
Feb. 27—"The Socialist Labor Party, the Social Democracy, their Platforms and Tactics." Lecturer, L. A. Matkeli.
Questions will be answered after the lecture, but must be confined to the subject.
Lectures in German every first and third Sunday evening at the West Side Union Hotel, 312 West 42d street.

A regular meeting of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, January 9th, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, Manhattan Borough. Delegates should not fail to attend.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Socialist Labor Party—18th Assembly District of Greater New York. Sunday evening lectures, free to everybody, at Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East 17th street, near 1st avenue, New York City.

Business meeting every Thursday, 8 p. m., at 246 1st avenue, between 14th and 15th streets. Come and join. Programme of lectures for January, 1898:

Jan. 9—"Socialism in Fiction." Lecturer, Morris Hillquit.
Jan. 16—"Karl Marx." Lecturer, James Allan.
Jan. 23—"The Tendency of Industrial Evolution." Lecturer, Chas. Hartzheim.
Jan. 30—"Which Side Are You On?" Lecturer, C. Furman.
Lectures commence promptly at 8 p. m. Questions will be answered after the lecture, but must be confined to the subject.

N. Y. CITY, 4th Assembly District.—A series of twelve lectures on "The Historical Development of Modern Socialism," to be delivered every second and fourth Fridays of the month, at 165 East Broadway.

8.—March 25—"International Workmen's Association" (lecturer to be announced).

9.—April 8—"German Social Democracy," by M. Hilkwitz.

10.—April 22—"Socialism in France" (lecturer to be announced).

11.—May 12—"Trade Unionism in England," by N. I. Stone.

12.—May 27—"The Socialist Movement in America," by Daniel de Leon.

New York Socialist Literary Society.—Sunday afternoon lectures and discussions on political, social and economic questions, at the Club Rooms, 100 Clinton street, New York City. Free to everybody. Programme of lectures for January, 1898:

Jan. 9—"Machinery." Lecturer, Chas. Vander Porten.
Jan. 16—"Is Socialism Practical?" Lecturer, M. Hillquit.

Jan. 23—"The Difficulties of a Realisationist." Lecturer, Peter E. Burrows.
Jan. 30—"The Morals of our Age." Lecturer, S. Berlin.
Questions will be answered after the lecture, but must be confined to the subject.

Ohio.

CANTON, O., Jan. 4.—On New Year's day the Sections of the S. L. P. of Stark County held a conference at Neiminger's Hall, in Massillon. Represented were Sections Canton, Massillon and E. Greenville. Comrade Scholten, of Massillon, opened the meeting with a powerful address, after which Comrades Juergens and Flynn, of Canton, were elected chairman and secretary.

The chairman stated that the purpose of this conference was to elect a Central Committee, in order to carry on a systematic agitation. Most of the Comrades thought it would be too expensive to elect a committee consisting of delegates of the various Sections, and it was decided to elect one Section as the seat of the Central Committee. This Section may choose as many members for this committee as it deems necessary. Canton was elected unanimously. In order to defray the expenses of committee, Comrade Schlosser, of Greenville, moved that a per capita tax of five cents be levied. After some discussion this motion was withdrawn, and resolved that the members of each Section consider it their duty to aid the Central Committee to the best of their ability. It was also resolved to call upon all Sections in this county to put candidates in the field for the municipal elections on April 4th, whenever possible.

It was also suggested to discuss in the various Section meetings whether it would not be possible and advisable to procure a horse and wagon for the fall campaign, so as to carry on a thorough agitation throughout the county. After some stirring addresses by Comrade Jenkins, Ney, Scholten and others, the convention adjourned with three cheers for International Socialism.

Section Canton held regular discussion meetings every Sunday at 2 p. m., at their hall, 115 N. Piedmont street. These meetings are as a rule well attended and help much to clear the minds of the Comrades and visitors.

On Dec. 26 we had officers' election, the following being the result:

Organizer, John Juergens; recording secretary, Chas. Pfirman; financial secretary, H. O. Bucklin; treasurer, Peter Marti; literary agent, Jac. Ney; Grievance Committee—J. E. Flynn, C. L. Stone and Chris. Ballo. Auditing Committee—Matthew Marz, Philip J. Haidet.

We shall hold a convention some time this month for the purpose of nominating candidates for the elections on April 4th. Socialism has taken a firm root in this city, and our movement is on a sound basis, and with hard work we expect to increase our poll at the spring election.

JOHN JUERGENS.

Rhode Island.

To the Members of Providence Section, S. L. P.:

Comrades.—The regular semi-annual meeting of Providence Section, S. L. P., will take place in Textile Hall, Olneyville Square, on Friday evening, January 21st, at 8 p. m.

The following will be the order of business: Reports of officers, nomination of legislative candidates, trans-action of section business.

Per order, CITY CENTRAL COM., S. L. P. Sec.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27, 1897.—We have made all preparations and are moving on merrily for the spring election. The following is our city ticket:

For Mayor, Ch. A. Ruess; for Comptroller, Ch. Hanson; for Treasurer, Fred. Schuster; for City Attorney, Frank Wilke.

Ward nominations will be made after New Year.

OTTO GUNDERMANN.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

At the last meeting A. Waldinger was chairman.

Charters were granted to Mixed Trade Alliance at Lima, Ohio. Mixed Trade Alliance at Albany, N. Y., and German Coppersmiths' Union, N. Y.

Comrade T. A. Hickey was commissioned an organizer for the State of New York.

The special committee reported that the Carl Sahn Club, Musical Protective Alliance No. 1, and Progressive Musical Union No. 1 had decided, in obedience to a resolution of the recent convention, to organize an Executive Committee, which is to settle all grievances. A further meeting will be held on Jan. 7 at 79 E. 4th street, 8 p. m.

Relative to the Joint D. A.'s meeting, the organizations shall be notified that these meetings were resolved by the convention, and this action can only be negated by a referendum vote. The next Joint D. A.'s meeting will therefore be held on Saturday, Jan. 15, 8 p. m., at 64 E. 4th street.

It was announced that sons of wealthy people had organized the "Knickerbocker Greys" for the purpose of guarding the property of the exploiters when the exploited will finally revolutionize the existing iniquitous social system.

On request of the German Coppersmiths' Union, D. A. No. 11, Chicago, Ill., and D. A. No. 12, Philadelphia were notified to organize that trade, and also the shoe workers.

Int. Bakers, D. A. No. 8, Boston, Mass., notified the G. E. B. that they voted against the proposed label and

entered a protest against its being referred to a referendum vote. They claimed that the said label was inimical to their interest, but did not object to its use by other organizations.

Carl Sahn Club gave as its reasons for withdrawing from the United Hebrew Trades financial distress, and voted for the G. E. B. label.

Pioneer Alliance, Brooklyn, also voted for the G. E. B. label.

D. A. No. 12, Philadelphia, reported that they will, with the new year, introduce a rigid agitation. The Painters' and Paperhangers' Union was reorganized. Comrade G. Barnes will lecture at the next meeting of the Leather Workers, which has a membership of 300. All the L. A.'s are making good progress.

Comrade P. Damm, Chicago, Ill., remitted a general report, and gave as his opinion that our movement would make great progress in 1898.

Comrade A. Schmitz, Louisville, Ky., requested organizing material and declared that circumstances were very favorable to our movement.

Comrade Lawrence Lee, Olneyville, R. I., gave notice of a debate in January of "Trades Unionism."

Comrade Arthur Keep, Washington, D. C., reported having attended the sessions of the Interstate Commerce Commission under instructions of the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A., and having found that the so-called "labor leaders" were hand-in-glove with the commission, for instead of demanding a five years' extension they agreed with them for a two years' extension.

The meeting of the G. E. B. in the new year will take place Jan. 5, at 64 E. 4th street, 8 p. m.

D. A. No. 1.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate H. Rubin, of German Waiters' Union No. 1, was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the N. Y. Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A., and delegate P. Breitenbecher, delegate of Bartenders' Union No. 1, was vice-chairman.

Credentials from the Prog. Typographical Union No. 83 were received and the delegates admitted.

An invitation was received from the City Executive Committee, Section Greater New York, S. L. P., to send two delegates to a conference to be held on Saturday, Jan. 15, 64 E. 4th street, for the purpose of arranging a gigantic festival to commemorate the first of May.

This was accepted, and two delegates elected, and all unions requested to do likewise.

The special committee which visited the "All Tobacco Cigarette Makers' Union" reported that they presented to them the principles of the C. L. F. and S. T. & L. A., and the union decided to discuss the matter and inform the C. L. F. of the result.

The special committee which interviewed Baker Boss Leopold reported that he claimed to be boycotted unjustly by Bakers Branch 2. He had adhered to the union rules for years, and expressed surprise that suddenly Branch 2 antagonized him. He employed one man steadily for two years without having trouble, until he discharged him as third hand because the business did not pay. This man announced to the union that he slept in a stable. The committee then visited Branch 2, and several members declared that Boss Leopold was being treated unjustly because he had signed the new contract. Branch 2 was instructed to report its action to the C. L. F. The committee complained that a member objected to its presence at the meeting. The delegate of Branch 2 claimed that the said member was full of bad juice, hence irresponsible. He further stated that the foreman boarded with Boss Leopold and had lied to the union about it. He was expelled. Boss Leopold appeared to be willing to discharge this foreman, but requested two or three days' grace. It was resolved to instruct Branch 2 to report definite action by next Sunday. Branch 2 reported having voted against further joint D. A. meetings, and initiated new members.

Prog. Typographical Union No. 83 reported having endorsed the action of the recent Hebrew Convention. They requested that the "Abendblatt" shall publish the proceedings of the C. L. F. This was granted.

Ale and Porter Union No. 1 reported that it had corrected a report in the "Daily News" according to which they had endorsed a political bill of the drug clerks, although it favored the shortening of the hours of labor through agitation.

Pressmen and Feeders' Union reported that they permitted Boss Tucker, 3 Pitt street, to use the label. A general meeting will be held on Thursday.

United Marquettine Workers' Union held a general meeting last Monday. One dollar was donated for the agitation fund. As the members must work overtime at present, meetings will be held once a month hereafter, at 64 E. 4th street.

Progress Club will meet this Friday at 385 Bowery. The arrangements for the festival on Jan. 22, at 64 East 4th street, are completed.

A committee from the "All Tobacco Cigarette Makers' Union" was present, and announced that by a large majority it had been decided to join the C. L. F. and S. T. & L. A. It was resolved to admit the union as soon as the officially sealed credentials are presented.

It was also resolved to elect a committee of five delegates to compile a constitution. The committee is Ernest Bohm, August Waldinger, George Mielenhausen, H. Finkenstedt and J. B. Clayton.

A debate ensued relative to the Joint D. A. meetings.

The Arbitration Committee reported relative to Branne's Protection Hall, 152d street and Courtland avenue, that the proprietor promised to employ the

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to January 5th, 1898.

\$4,575.

The following amounts have been paid down to January 5th, incl.:
Previously acknowledged \$181.90
Jas. Stormont, Elyton, Ala.; St. John Matthei, Newark, N. J.; Arthur Liebert, Hartford, Conn.; Emil Mueller, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$12.00

Total \$193.90
Pledges will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

GRAND ANNUAL Masquerade and Civic Ball, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE 9th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, S. L. P.,

Comprising the 2d, 4th, 8th, 12th & 16th A. D's., S. L. P.;
"N. Y. Socialist Literary Society"; "Carl Marx Socialist Club"; "Young Social Citizens Club," Etc.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LABOR PRESS,
on Saturday Evening, January 22d, 1898,
at GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,

Lexington Ave., 13d & 14th Sts.

TICKET ADMITS ONE 25 CENTS.

Two Bicycles, one Ladies' and one Gents', and 10 other valuable prizes will be given to the most original and comical costumes. Tickets for Sale at THE PEOPLE'S Office.

To the Trade and Labor Organizations of Greater New York.

In the year 1889 the International Labor Congress, then assembled at Paris, instituted the First of May International Labor Day.

The original purpose was to make known to the ruling classes, by means of imposing demonstrations, the immediate demands of the workers:—A normal eight-hour working day; regulation of the labor of women and children; legal protection to the life and limb of the workers. It was to proclaim that the workers of all countries were united in demanding immediate relief through these measures.

But every programme of the working class that truly represents its interests, as opposed to the interests of the capitalist class, must sooner or later lead to the acceptance of the complete Socialist programme. Its immediate demands as well as its ultimate aims, protection to the immediate interests of the working class as well as its total emancipation.

Originally intended to express those demands of the workers whose fulfillment is necessary to their very existence as workers, the First of May has become the International Labor Day of the class-conscious, revolutionary proletariat world over.

This year the First of May falls on a Sunday. Throughout the civilized world this day will be celebrated by the grave-diggers of capitalism. In the mighty shout of defiance that will rise to the skies, the voice of the workers of New York must not fail to be heard.

The Socialist Labor party of Greater New York has decided to celebrate this day by a grand festival of labor. It is to be an imposing demonstration of the class-conscious proletariat, a muster of their forces, a preparation for coming struggles. To make it a success, ALL the progressive workers must work together.

For these reasons we invite all the progressive bodies within the Greater New York to send two delegates to a conference to be held on Saturday, January 15th, 1898, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, to devise ways and means and make necessary arrangements.

For the City Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$1,989.80
For sale of Hand and Hammer songs 10.08

Section Los Angeles, Cal., half proceeds of entertainment on Nov. 28, 37 10.00
James Hilling, Somerville, Mass. 10

Collected by Isaac Bennett, N. Y., and callers on New Year's day 2.00

Total \$2,011.88
HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

A Correction.

In our issue of Dec. 26, the Worcester, Mass., vote was given for Lawrence. The Worcester vote was as follows: Dr. Wood, Mayor, 1,139; for Aldermen, Barr, 3,179; Hardy, 1,782; Usher, 1,397.

THE PEOPLE'S NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

THE PEOPLE will this year have a very artistic and beautifully designed New Year Greeting, symbolizing the aggressiveness of our movement.

The central figure is that of a workman with the hammer in his uplifted hand, flanked by two female figures, representing Freedom and Revolution. There are many other notable features, producing all together a highly attractive and impressive ensemble.

Price 10 cents, sent to any address.

"Skand. Am. Arbetaren."

Our Swedish Party Organ can be had on trial for two months for 10 cents. Every comrade who wants to help to push along our cause and who happens to know any Swedes, would do us a great favor by sending in the names and addresses with or without 10 cents. Postage stamps accepted. Let the expedient reader pay the price himself if possible, but at any rate send along the name and address.

SKANDINAVIAN AM. ARBETAREN,
35-37 Frankfort St., New York, N. Y.

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LABOR LYCEUM,

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Meeting Rooms. Large Hall for Mass Meetings. Books open for Bids and Pic-Nics. Workmen! Patronize Your Own Home!

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works with Type Setting Machine

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The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL

West Side Assembly Dist., S. L. P.

with the kind assistance of the Allied Singing Societies, Zither Club and the Free German School of the West Side, and the Tyrol Zither quartet of Univy.

Sunday, January 16th, 1898,
at LYRIC HALL, 725 6th Ave., bet 114th & 12d sts.

The following sketches will be produced:
"Gasthaus zum grünen Esel" and "Der theatrale Hausknecht."

Tickets 10 Cents a Person.
At the Club 15 Cents.

Gents' Wardrobe 15 Cents. Ladies' Wardrobe 10 Cents.

STRICT UNION ARRANGEMENTS.
Music by Carl Sahn Club, commencing at 7:30 P. M.

THE COMMITTEE.

Russian Musical Society

of New York, (Incorporated.)

CHORUS OF 60 VOICES.

PLATON BROUNOFF, MUSICAL DIRECTOR,
has the honor to announce a

Russian Musical Festival,

CONCERT AND BALL
of Slavonic, Operatic and National Music.

Sunday Evening, January 9th 1898,
at Tammany Hall,

141-147 East 14th Street,
assisted by

Miss H. DEAMANT Soprano
Mr. C. DEAN SINGER Violin
E. BROMBERG Bass
Mr. VEISCHUROFF Assistant
H. BARNBLATT Tenor
J. HAYES Harp
P. BROUNOFF Composer and Pianist
Mr. CH. HANLOW Accompanist

Selections from Operas:
ASKOLODOVA, MOGILA, HALKA, RUSLAN & LUDMILA,
ONEGIN, ETC.

Prof. Zentner's Orchestra will play for the first time "In the Flower Garden" by Platon Brounoff, also at the ball.

TICKETS, (adult only), incl. Hat Check, 35 CENTS.
To avoid noise Children under ten years not admitted.

TICKETS FOR SALE.

Pl. Brounoff's Conservatory, 245 East Broadway and his private Studio, 23 St. Marks Place, 8th St., bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves., at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m. Cafe Chopin Romanovsky, 7 E. 4th St., bet. 2d & 3d Aves.; Hardus, Photographer, 90 West 5th St.; Herick & Cohen, 111 Division St.; American Star Line, 163 Broadway; Deutsch, Laundry, 12 Montgomery St.; Mishkin, 4th St. Pharmacy, 7 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn.

Trades and Societies Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should send such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Sahn Club (Musicians Union),

Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m. 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred. 28

Central Labor Federation of New York

(S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2:30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor unions should send their names and communications to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 29

Cigar-makers' Progressive International